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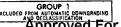
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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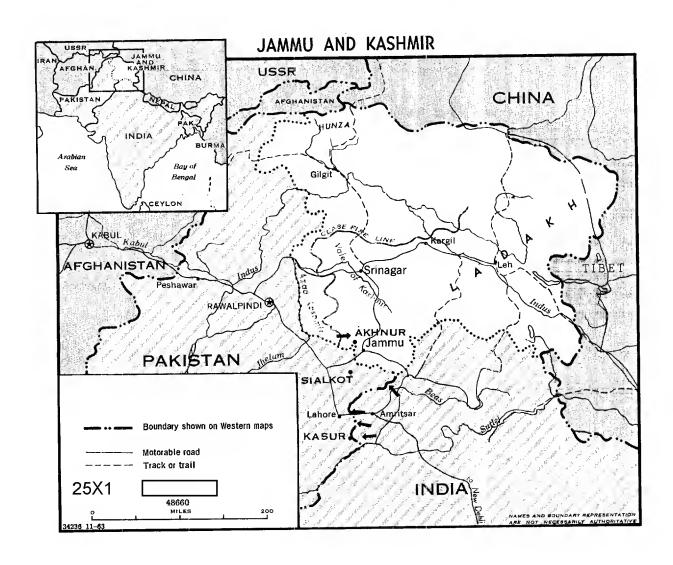
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*India-Pakistan: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

India's attack on Pakistan proper, now in its second day, has recast the current Kashmir crisis in a new and much more ominous light.

In addition to the Indian thrust into West Pakistan, there is an unconfirmed report

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quoting Radio Pakistan, that East Pakistan was attacked by Indian ground forces and aircraft this morning.

The Indian attack in the direction of Lahore--a major communications center and Pakistan's second largest city--appeared to have stalled last night after an advance of a few miles during the day. Probably both Pakistani defenses and darkness contributed to the halt. Fighting was continuing in the area this morning.

The three pronged attack appears to have been made by elements of two divisions with two others probably in reserve. It was supplemented by the attack of another division further north at Sialkot. [The operation, which apparently was hastily organized, appears to have both military and psychological objectives. These include a desire to relieve pressure in the Chhamb area of southern Kashmir where a Pakistani drive towards Akhnur and Jammu threatened to cut the main supply route for Indian forces in Kashmir, and a desire to hit hard at the source of India's current distress.]

Air operations continue with conflicting reports of damage. The Indian Air Force has attacked targets in Pakistan, including the airport at Rawalpindi. According to an unconfirmed report the Indians bombed Karachi this morning.

The UN Security Council has again asked for a ceasefire in the subcontinent. Secretary General Thant was asked to exert every possible effort, and he may fly to the area tonight, according to press reports.

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Ceasefire efforts, however, appear to have little hope of immediate success. Ayub Khan has said that a ceasefire would only perpetuate the situation of the past 17 years which he believes has been to India's advantage. Presumably only a reopening of the whole Kashmir question, which India is unlikely to accept, will satisfy Pakistan.

Pakistan has asked for help from its CENTO allies and believes it is entitled to help from SEATO. Ayub Khan told the US ambassador that the US has a bilateral obligation to Pakistan which is "going to demand fulfillment."

*Dominican Republic: Military hostility to the provisional government appears to have abated following a meeting of 120 senior officers yesterday.

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Earlier it had appeared that a military crisis was coming to a head sparked by the premature disclosure of a decree which apparently abolished General Wessin's controversial Armed Forces Training Center (CEFA) as a separate branch of the armed forces without prior consultation with armed forces chief Rivera Caminero. The concern of the military was heightened by charges against CEFA troops and armed forces leaders over the provisional government's Radio Santo Domingo which was temporarily under the control of former rebel propagandist Franklin Dominguez.

Garcia Godoy later explained that CEFA was to remain intact and had merely undergone a name change and cancelled the appointment of Dominguez as Director of Radio Santo Domingo; all radio and TV broadcasting, except over the official government station and the Voice of the OAS, was temporarily suspended by decree on 6 September.

Dominguez, however, has retained his position as presidential press secretary and several other

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appointments reflect a gesture by Garcia Godoy to gain support among the rebel faction. For example, Manuel Morel, president of a Communist-controlled lawyers association, was named to the sensitive post of attorney general, and Domingo de la Motas a rebel commando leader. has become director of sports.

The return of a number of exiled extremists on 4 September will add to the serious concern within the military establishment over the trend of events under the provisional government.

Greece: The offer by National Radical Union (ERE) leader Kanellopoulos to form a new government and hold national elections within 45 days may weaken the King's position in his struggle for power with former prime minister Papandreou.

Papandreou has accepted the proposal "in principle" and if Kanellopoulos is not denounced by his own party or does not back down under Palace pressure, the King will have difficulty in maintaining his firm opposition to early elections. The two party leaders were to meet to discuss the proposal.

Both the Palace and the deputies of his own party are reported to be "furious" at Kanellopoulos' offer to accept a mandate with the stipulation that he would hold elections within 45 days. The Palace is angered that the ERE leader has undermined the common front against Papandreou. Most of the ERE deputies oppose the idea of elections in the near future for fear of losing their parliamentary seats.

Kanellopoulos, on the other hand, apparently sees the offer as an opportunity to rid himself of the shadow of former party leader and prime minister Karamanlis and to become the undisputed leader of his own party. If he persists in his effort to get the mandate and hold elections, he may seriously split the ERE and increase the chances of a major Papandreou victory at the polls.

NOTES

[Cyprus-USSR: Greek Cypriot leaders are reported deeply concerned over the recent refusal of the USSR to sell them additional arms, which they see as further evidence of diminishing Soviet support. the Makarios regime requested more Soviet arms in mid-August, but was advised to save its money as it could not control the arms already purchased.	25X1
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ı	Iran-USSR: A Soviet delegation arrived in Tehran on 3 September to discuss the construction of a Soviet steel mill in Iran. While both the Shah and Prime Minister Hoveyda have assured the US Embassy that the door is still open for Western proposals,) the chances appear good that a Soviet offer will be accepted. The Shah apparently sees the project as a demonstration of independence from the West as well as a significant contribution to the Iranian economy.	25X1
Г	Israel-Jordan: Israel has declared that the destruction of several Jordanian pumping stations by Israeli sabotage squads on 4 September was in reprisal for a series of raids against similar Israeli targets during the past few months. The Israelis have attributed the raids to the "Fatah" terrorist organization which operates out of Jordan, apparently with clandestine Syrian support. The Jordanians have been trying to curb Fatah activities, but may now feel compelled to retaliate.	

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France - Common Market: /De Gaulle told the Italians in July he would not "agree" to application of the majority vote, due to come into effect on 1 January, for EEC decisions. In reporting this to Under Secretary Ball last week, Italian Foreign Minister Fanfani added that De Gaulle had said there could be no agreement to "any progress in the European community" on a supranational, or even a "multilateral" basis. Fanfani has now sent a letter in a 'discreet and private' effort to sound out De Gaulle's views on a "new approach" to the Common Market before De Gaulle's 9 September press conference, but he is unlikely to alter the French President's views on the community./

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*Bolivia: General Barrientos plans to resign as junta co-president on 4 November in order to run as a civilian candidate in elections scheduled for 31 May 1966

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General Alfredo Ovando will become sole head of the junta and commander of the armed forces, and reportedly will be groomed to succeed Barrientos as president in 1970. Barrientos' decision to hold early elections is based on his belief that the military cannot control the country over an extended period, but is also the result of heavy pressure by ranking officers who fear continued involvement in politics will seriously

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damage the armed forces' prestige./

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